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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/779,960

02/17/2004

Michael E. LaSalle

STG-001

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GORDON & JACOBSON, P.C.
60 LONG RIDGE ROAD
SUITE 407
STAMFORD, CT 06902

EXAMINER

HARMON, CHRISTOPHER R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3721

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

11/28/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/779,960

Applicant(s)

LASALLE, MICHAEL E.

Examiner

Christopher R. Harmon

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3-29, 36 and 37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 3-29 36-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 3-4, 10, 12, 15-17, 23, 25, 28 and 36-37 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pagdin (US 2,920,916) in view of Tygard (US 5,516,255).

Pagdin disclose a method of handling material comprising automatically arranging bags into groups by a conveyor 10 system to an accumulator station 12; lifting and transporting groups into a cross stacked configuration via suction/stacker head 19; see figures 1 and 3, column 2, line 21. Bags of material are inherently packaged at an upstream point in the process. Suction head 19 automatically lifts and transports arranged groups of elongate bags by applying opposing clamping forces by outer portion of member 50 along outer sides of bags while preventing bag slippage by inner portion of member 50; see column 3, lines 45+. The multi-row stack is thereby palletized and lifted for transport to a customer. The bottom group/tier of units 12' is also cross stacked, see figure 1.

The lifting and transporting device of Pagdin uses suction on the top surface of the arranged bags therefore does not directly disclose applying two opposed clamping forces however Tygard teaches an overhead clamping device using two pairs of

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clamping arms 30 central support bar 20 and also that only one pair can accomplish the same task if desired, see figures 1-3B; column 8, lines 50+.

Regarding claim 12, Tygard uses a central core support structure 20 (considered to fit into a slot in a conveyor belt system) operable disposed between cross stacked products for preventing sliding; see figure 3B.

3. Claims 3-4, 10, 12, 15-17, 23, 25, 28 and 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pagdin (US 2,920,916) in view of Seaberg (US 6,135,704) in further view of Tygard (US 5,516,255).

The lifting and transporting device of Pagdin uses suction on the top surface of the arranged bags therefore does not directly disclose applying opposed clamping forces that alone are sufficient to lift the group, however Seaberg discloses a similar lifting device for lifting a layer of cross stacked products using opposing clamping forces that alone are sufficient to lift the stacked layer; see figures 1 and 3.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the clamp device of Seaberg in the invention to Pagdin as a substitute for the lifting/clamping device for transferring articles. Note that Seaberg discloses the use of two pairs of clamping arms however Tygard recognizes in a similar invention using two pairs of clamping arms 30 that only one pair can accomplish the same task if desired, see column 8, lines 50+.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use only one pair of clamps (opposing clamping forces) in the modified invention to Pagdin for transporting the goods.

Regarding claim 12, Seaberg describes using a central core support structure (considered to fit into a slot in a conveyor belt system) operable disposed between cross stacked products for preventing sliding; see column 5, lines 54+.

4. Claims 5-9, 13-14, and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pagdin (US 2,920,916) in view of Tygard (US 5,516,255) and Applicants Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

Pagdin (see above) do not directly disclose thermal insulation, polymer bags about 38/21/8.5 inches, glass fiber, however applicant admits these items to be well known in the prior art; see page 7, paragraph 2. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use these dimensioned products in the method taught by Pagdin for transport/shipping.

Regarding claims 7 and 20, the method of packaging cellulose material into elongated bags is well known in the art and would have been obvious to one skilled in the art for the known benefits of the modification.

5. Claims 13-14 and 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pagdin (US 2,920,916) in view of Tygard (US 5,516,255) and AAPA and further view of Milholen et al. (US 3,992,049).

Pagdin does not directly disclose the automatic lifting device comprising at least one support structure disposed between bags received in a slot of a conveyor system however Milholen et al. disclose a lifting device 10 with central bar support structures 106, 108, 110, and 112 which are disposed between layered products for support in lifting/transport; see figure 3. Central bar supports enter into/out of slots in tray 220 during the operation, which is considered part of a conveyor belt system; see figure 2.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teachings of Milholen et al. in the modified invention to Pagdin for keeping separate the bags during their transport.

Regarding claims 13-14 and 26-27, at the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include chain, rope, or wire in the support structure for operably separating the products because Applicant has not disclosed that these structures provide an advantage, are used for a particular purpose, or solve a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with a bar support for separation.

6. Claims 11 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pagdin (US 2,920,916) in view of Tygard (US 5,516,255) and further in view of Kintgen et al. (US 4,271,755).

The cross stacking pattern is not specifically disclosed in Pagdin however Kintgen et al. describe a similar method including cross stacking three bags; two

adjacent to each other; see figure 4 and column 3, lines 50-56. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the cross stacking pattern as taught by Kintgen et al. in the modified invention to Pagdin to securely transport the stacked bags.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to all claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding the support structure it has been held that to be entitled to weight in method claims, the recited structure limitations therein must affect the method in a manipulative sense, and not to amount to the mere claiming of a use of a particular structure. *Ex parte Pfeiffer*, 1962 C.D. 408 (1961).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

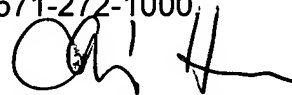
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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher R. Harmon whose telephone number is (571) 272-4461. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinaldi Rada can be reached on (571) 272-4467. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Christopher R Harmon
Primary Examiner
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